quent, and perfect master of the English, French, Cor-man and classical Ralia: inguages, and carries the nu-merous orders heaped a way him with a peculiar indiffe-rence, well becoming a mind that has ever dwelf on the greatest and nost important things for the welfare of his follow greaturs.

rence, well becoming a mind that has ever dwelt on the greatest and most important things for the welfare of his fellow creatures.

At the present time Count Cavour has a prominence in the affairs of Europe which was little to be expected. Backed by the Emperor of the French, he boldly holds the ground he ventured to take on behalf of Sardinia, and indeed is reported to look upon himself as the master of the situation. His conversations with the Emperor at the Tulleries certainly do not seem to abate his eagerness—rather the contrary, they say.

He protested against the proposed exclusion of Piedmont from the Congress as unjust, suggesting that, having no interest in the Crimean war, Piedmont nevertheless took a very active part in the military operations of the allied Powers, that it spared no sacrifices either in men or money, and that that expedition cost Piedmont from 3,600 to 4,000 men and 50,000 600 francs.

He is convinced that Piedmont baving, moreover, after the Eastern war, been called upon to take part in the labors of the Congress opened at Paris to conclude the treaty of peace, and more recently to join the conferences which regulated the situation of the Danubian Principal ties—arrangements in which it had no interest—a fully entitled to have a voice in the deliberations of the great European Powers when its own existence is at stake.

The Cont proceeds to say that he caunot understand the argument that if Piedmont is admitted to the Congress, therefore, has to decide between Austria and Piedmont: and its Austria to be admitted to the Congress, while Piedmont is to be excluded? The recognition of the claims of Cavour on behalf of Sardinia, will reduced greatly to his credit.

GENERAL LA MAMORA.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE SARDINIAN ARMY. The latest news with reference to General La Mamora, places him in command of the Sardinian army, really to co operate with Louis Napoleon against Austria at a mo-

General Ia Manora is an old and tried soldier. When the Crimean war broke out, and Sardinia joined the Western Powers against Russia, and the Sardinian contingent was raise, he was placed in command, went to the Crimes, and behaved in the nobleat manner, making him nelf famous as one of the generals of Europe. He was selected in view of his experience to command the Sardinian army in the present crisis, and will without doubt make himself prominent in the coming struggle for his country's honor. He is ready and eager for the fray.

THE MARQUIS D'AZEGLIO.

The Ningara brought us the intelligence that on the 18th ultimo, after an interview betwen Lord Malmesbury and the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Special Sardinian Envoy, who had just reached London, Sardinia agreed to the principle of a general disarmament on condition that she and the Italian States were admitted to the proposed Con grees. This formed the text of the final preposition of England, mentioned by Lord Derby, which Austria has since so decidedly rejected, and which rejection is conidered as the tocsin of war.

Victor Emmanuel Taparelli, Marquis d' Azeglio, belongs to

one of the oldest families in Piedmont, and one of conside-

rable distinction at the present time.

His father is the Marquis Roberto d'Azeglio, who has His father is the Marquis Roberto d'Azoglio, who has played a distinguished part in the advancement of free ideas and the consolidation of free institutions in Piedmont. His labors in promoting education among the propose, and his championship of civil and religious liberty, without distinction of creed or sect, have contributed no less than the services of his sons to render the name of Azeglio dear to the Piedmontese. He is also a great patron and comoisseur of the fine arts. During the reign of Carlo Alberto, before the constitutional system was introduced into Piedmont, he was one of the forement champions of liberal opinions; and, at the communicement of the constitutional régime, he headed with his signature a petition, which was also signed by many thousands of the most influential persons in the kingdom, praying that the Waldenses and other sectarians not of the State faith might be admitted to the enjoyment of tull civil rights. An immediate consequence of this step was that Carlo Alberto issued on the 17th February, 1843, an edict granting to the Waldenses those privileges which, on June the 19th following, were extended to the Jews and all other sectarians.

The Marquis Messimo d'Azeglio followed in the fost-

to the Waldenses those privileges which, on June the 19th following, were extended to the Jews and all other sectarians.

The Marquis Messimo d'Azeglio followed in the footsteps of his father. From his carriest youth he was devoted not merely to liberal opinions, but to the most liberal and ennobling pursuits. The development of consitutional freedom in Piedmont in 1847–18 had been for years preceded by a movement in that direction, shared in by men who subsequently, like Azeglio himself, became ministers. Messime d'Azeglio contributed to the sum of argument in favor of the constitutional system a pamphlet entitled "Ultimi Casi di Remagna," in which he set up the standard of rational liberty against the mat theories of Mazzini and his school.

It was not from inclination that he took part in politics as an active agent. But he had acquired immense inducence with the people, because, though opposed from temperament as much as from principle to the vicions polity advocated by some demagagnes, he was believed to be a sincere pairfol and a thorough supporter of liberal ideas. The young constitution of Piedmont was sorely tried by the temporizing policy and the military misfortunes of Carlo Albert. When he abdicated, and his son concluded an armistice with Radetzkey, the Piedmontese Parliament, filled with vaunting enthusiants, refused to ratify it, and endeavored to force on a renewal of the war which had alroady proved so disastrous. Victor Emmanuel dissolved the Parliament, but only met with a ferce opposition. His first Minister was De Launny, who was believed to be a reactionist. When the King desired to prove that such were not his tandencies, he called to the head of affairs Messimo d'Azeglio. Even his influence did not prove enough to induce the new Parliament to accept the obnoxions treaty. The Parliament was sgain dissolved, by a prodamation or manifesto, which was countersigned by Azeglio. "The sacred name," says deallenga, in his History of Piedmont, "of that noblest and purset of Italian patriots, was a

busy politician. "It is 'impossible," says the nathor we have already cited, "to mention a person entitled to feelings of deeper veneration or warmer affection. A poet, an artist, a musician, a nobleman of retined tastes and pleasures, proud to have carsed—to earn even now—his bread by his pen and pencil, D'Azegilo has been for many years, when that title might cost a man his head, the patriot of listy par excellence." He commanded the respect of the "tryants," as they were called, while always carrying with him the sympathics of the people. When others dared not show themselves, he passed from place to place, fearless, though not unendangered. With the patriotic ferver of Mazzini, but without his dangerous and impracticable doctrine, he, too, strove for Italian unity. "He directed," says Galienga, "organized, created, public opinion is Italy; that opinion which was wrought into action in Italy; that opinion which was wrought into action in Italy; that opinion which was urought into action in Italy; that opinion which was been back after the explosion of that was delusion to see what could be done for his country. "Disabled by wounds and infirmities, and still more unfitted for great exertions by leisurely, indoient, somewhat epicureau, artistic habits, he took but little share in public business, except by fits and starts; but under the pressure of difficulties he research in the Cabinet, were again and again the safeguard of the nation." He acquired ascendancy over the King, and counteracted the intrigues of the courtiers. It is only just to Victor Emmanuel to suppose that he fully appreciated his worth and virtues. At last, in 1835, being unprepared to go the lengths in church and state reform demanded by the necessity of the case, as well as by the people, he made way for Count Cavour, a man of more energy, and, though quite an aristocrator, when, however, he reture driven the busing in the practice when it touched on the privileges of the aristocracy. When, however, he retured from the minietry, it, was no

GENERAL GARIBALDI,

COMMANDER OF THE ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS. mands the ten thousand Italian volunteers in defence of Sardinia against Autria—is suggestive of liberty, and by many of his countrymen he is revered, almost as a Washington. Garibaldi, since his youth, dedicated himself to navigation, and entered on the 24th of Occember 1833, as officer on board the Sardinian frigate Des Geneys. In 1850 he was of the number of those who wished to overthrow Charles Albert, and redeem Italy, but being discovered, he escaped to Mostevideo. As soon as he arrived there Garibaldi abandoned the vessel and took up his abode in that city. He so continued until a war ensuing between Rosas and the Montevidean republic, he offered his services to the latter, and received a small war craft, with which he went against flosas' navy. He not only took merchandise and ammunition, but vessels also. By these means he was soon able to form a flottling, which caused the enemy severe lasses. Rosas, who was anxious of getting rid of so formidable an adversary, lost no time in equipping a squadron, to which he gave orders to search and destroy Garibaldi's flotilis, he intending to set a price on his head. The vessels from Bounes Ayres soon mot with those of Garibaldi; and, although the latter's were much less in naunor and in combatant, yet the intrepid commander did not hesitate in accepting the battle. The struggle was torrible, ling and bloody, until Garibaldi, despairing of defence, his men being exceeded in number, disdained to surrender, and he thought of saving historif with the remainder of his forces, leaving head of the with the remainder of his forces, leaving the caseny with very slight hopes of victory. Expert as he was in naval affairs, as took the opportunity of a fresh breeze to cruise about, feigning to surrender; but ordering on a cudden, to set fire to all the ships, he had the boats lowered, and descended amongst a shower of the enemy's bails. Mean while the explosion of Santa Barbara, from the abandoned very in the cathed lead, and was received with great praise by the Montevideans; it was quite a thiumph for him. It was then that a new fishlan legion was formed, of which he was named colonel, and displayed, on so many occasions, his vafor, generodity and other executions. ing between Rosas and the Montevidean republic, he

light reddish color, and, exceeding the mass and controlled in conformity with a thick and bashy beard of a shade or two lighter. In his dress he consults the pisturesque.

After his return from South America his dress was described as follows:—"His cap was of scarlet cloth, ornamented with gold lace and a plume of black feathers; he were a tunic, or blouse, of the brautiful scarlet cloth which the Sultan presented to the Pope; and besides his sword he carried a dagger in his belt. His personal and favored treops were dressed in most respects like himself. With a certain ease and natural grace in his motions he mingled that air of soher and stately dignity which is essential to those who desire to exercise authority over Spaniarus or their descendants. In South America he had acquired the Spanish manner, as well as tongue, almost to the exclusion of his own. Adored by his own band, he found the art of making the miscellaneous swarm of Italians obey him. Strupulously polite in his language, he was inexorable in his deeds; he would order the execution of a dozen deserters with the same breath that he asked for a cup of wine."

But we was hardly so ferocious as this would make him appear, as he was beloved everywhere by everybody who knew him well.

In 1843, when the Italian revolution broke out, he joined his countrymen, and conducted the defence of Rome, which has made his name immortal. Defeated, but not conquered, he manfully fought his way out with his trusty wusrds, and escaped unharmed. Weary of his wasderings, and having lost, during many arduous marches, his beloved companion—an American lady by brith—and not having a sure footing in Europe, tired of living in Morocco, and assisted by some of his friends in ludy, Garibaldi came to America to take command of a merchant vessel.

He saied a number of vayages from this country, and his energy and abinty secured for him a competence. He studiously refused public dinners and other honors which were tendered him, and pursued the even tonor of his way until the r

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

EMPEROR OF FRANCE.
On Louis Napoleon—alternately the Prince, the outcast, On Louis Napoleon—alternately the Prince, the outcast, the fugitive, the prisoner, the pamphleteer and the Emperor—the eyes of the world are now fixed, as upon the arbiter of the destinies of Europe. Pictured as the embeddment of a tyrant, we now behold him in the anomalous position of the verge of a war on behalf of the oppresecd. His life will be read with interest at this critical period.

Prince Charles Louis Napoleon, the third son of Louis Bonsparte, Kirg of Holland, and of Queen Hortense, was born at Paris, the 20th of April, 1808. He was the first Prince born under the imperial régime, and his birth was announced by salutes of artillery throughout the vast extent of the empire, from Hamburg to Rome, from the announced by sauces of artillery throughout the wast extent of the empire, from Hamburg to Rome, from the
Pyrenees to the Danube. France was then at the
height of its grandeur and prosperity. The
senies of the Emperor Napoleon reorganized Europe,
and under the delusive hope that his power would
be inherited, he greeted with joy an event which
promised to bear down his name to posterity. He had
not, as yet, thought of a divorce from the Empress Josephine. The Frince Lucis was inscribed in the family register of the imperial dynasty, with all the pomp of a
consecration. He was baptized the 4th of November,
1810, at the Palace of Fontiableau, by Cardinal Feech,
being held at the fount by the Emperor and Empress Marie
Louise. His mother gave to his education a grave and
severe turn, and most happily for him, whose life has
proved so full of strange vicisatides, whose destiny has
exhibited reverses of fortune, that seem rather belonging
to romance that soeth histor? The nephew was a special
favorite with his uncle, who watched his infancy with the
greatest interest. Although absorbed by the affairs of the
empire, Napoleon gave much attention to the mental and
physical progress of the young Prince, and this solicitude
was not diminished by the birth of the King of Rome.
He loaded him with caresses, and in the transports of tenderress presented him to the people from his window in
the Tulleries, as if to make him the adopted child of the
nation.

But a sudden change destroyed all these illusions. The

she ventured to enter Paris, and announced to Louis Philippe her arrival with the Prince. He was in the midst of an access of fever and covered with lesches, when the imperious summons came for both togult Paris and France inetantly. The two proscribed took the road to London. His stay in England was improved for his instruction by an attentive study of the institutions and reverament of that country. Returning to Switzerland in 1831, he refused that the country. Returning to Switzerland in 1831, he refused by agents from Poland and Italy. The dente of the interest of the country of the country of the country of the country. The dente of the country of the c

art, neither poetry; he has a passion neither for rythm, neither for harmony; he is neither impressed by nature, nor the noble creatures of gentus. His heart is the vasual of his head. He calculates all things, even his entitustasm. His emotions, tupressions, intelligence, are all measured as with a compass, and weighed with a balance. The maxim of Machiavel, that observer of the human heart, "It is better to do evil that to do nothing," is one that he often repeated, and seems to have produced a deep impression on him. His heart, severely tried by adversity, and the world can judge for itself, and approve or condemn the sentiment by which he is inspired. Every chapter is his history seems to be but a realization of the capulation of the ideas of his uncle, in his famous pamphet entitled "Des idees Napoleonienes," in which he seems to have foreshadowed the life which he is now developing.

MARSHAL CANROBERT.

François Certain Canrobert, Marshal of France, Sena-tor, was born in the year 1809, and belongs to an honora-ble family of Bretagne. In the year 1825 he was admitted into the military school of St. Cyr, which he left in 1828 as second Houtenant in the Forty seventh regiment of the line. He became full licutenant in 1832, and em-barked for Algeria in 1835, where he took part from the commencement in the expedition of Massara. He after-wards assisted at the taking of Tiemeeu, in the engage-ments of Sidi-Yacoub, Tapia and Sikkak. Being made Captain in 1837, he was present at the stage of Constan-tine, and made one of the assaulting column, receiving his first wound in the breach by the side of Col. Combes,

who, being about to expire, recommended him to Marshal Vallee in these words:—"There is a great future for this officer." Having been decorated with the legion of honor, he returned to France in 1830, and was commissioned to organise out of the remains of the Carlist bands a battalion of the Foreign legion.

On his return to Africa in 1841 he was distinguished by his coolness and his active energy in the venturesome expeditions with which he was entrusted, especially at the Neck of Monzaria. He commanded a battalion of foot chasseurs, then the Sixty-Fourth regiment of the line, and at the head of this last corps he reduced to subjection the rebels of Bon Mars and the tribes of Bas Dhars; the affair of Sidi-Kalifa, above all, he accomplished with great honor. After eight months of hard and bloody fighting he was promoted to the rank of coloniel. In that rank he directed the expedition against Ahmed Sghir; he advanced aven to the defile of Flernis, where the enemy was entrenched, he fought them, and returned victorious, while two Shokis as prisoners. After having commanded the Second regiment of the Foreign legion, he was placed at the head of the Third regiment of Zouaves, which he led with the same success against the Kabyles and the tribus of Jurjura. Afterwards, leaving Anmale in November, 1849, he relieved Box Sada, where the garrison was besieged; rallied the main body of the army before Zaktoha, and was among the first in the assault on that tows. This glorious action gained for him the Crous of Commander of the Legion of Honor, on the 10th of December, 1849. Recalled to France in the follow ling year, M. Certain Canrobert became attached to the fortunes of the Prince Louis Napoleon, who appointed him Genoral of Brigade on the 13th of January, 1850, made him sid-de-camp, and gave him a command in Parls, where he energetically used his efforts to put down the insurrection, which followed the coup detail of December. Some weak's later he was entrusted with the well understood duty of inspecting the departmen

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EXPECTED COMMANDER OF FRENCH TROOPS ON THE

PIEDMONTESE FRONTER.

Count Jacques Louis Cesar Alexandre Randon, Marshal of France, formerly Minister and Senator-now named as the Major General on the Piedmontese frontier-was born at Grenoble, on the 25th of March, 1795. He is a nephew of General Marchand, who was accused of having, in 1816, delivered Grenoble to the Emperor. He was oarly engaged in the military service, and was with the grand army in the campaigns of Russia, Saxe and France. After the affair of Moscow he was under-lieutenant, and was made full lieutenant and captain in 1815; he received two

made full lieutenant and captain in 1815; he received two gun shot wounds at Lutzen, and took part in the military events of the hundred days. The peace which followed, and his devotion to the Imperial cause, retarded his career, but the government of July made amends for the forgetfulness of the Restoration.

He was named Chief of a squadron of the thirteenth Chasseurs in September, 1890, and Colonel of the Chasseurs d'Afrique in April, 1808; and having left for the colony of Algeria, the name of M. Rancha daving six years was found mixed up with all the enterptaing expoditions against the Araba. In 1844 he gained the brovet of Field Marshal, and in 1847 that of Lacunant General—his bravery while under the Prince of Orleans contributing to his rapid advancement.

After having directed the affairs of Algeria, under the provisional government, in March, 1848, in the mouth of June he was placed at the head of the Taird military division (Actie) and frequently imposted the regiments of Cayary. Ho was appointed Minister of War on the 28th

of January, 1851, and retired on the 25th October of the same year. Some days after the cose d'eta! he assumed the government general of Aigeria, which he held until the reorganization of the colony in 1888. It was he who directed the last expedition of Kabyle and accured the submission of the country in 1857. The decree of the 31st December, 1852, includes the mame of General Random in the list of Senators. He was raised to the dignity of Marshall on 18th of March, 1856, and has been, since the 28th of August, 1850, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. FRANCIS JOSEPH,

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, who has been so energetically preparing for war, in spite of his youth and inexperience and of the Napoleon with whem he has to deal, in connection with the infuriated liberals of Italy, has undoubtedly been actuated by a determined ambition. He was born in August, 1830, and is consequently but nearly twenty-nine years of age. He is a son of the Archduke Francis Joseph. His titles, besides that of Emperor of Austria, are King of Hungary and Bohemia, King of Lombardy and Venice, Archduke of Austria and King of Lombardy and Venice, Archduke of Austria and other minor titles. He was declared a major December, 1848, and succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand I., who abdicated Dec. 2, 1848, through the renunciation by his father of the succession. He married April 24, 1854, Princess Amelia Eugenia, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke of Baviere, and has two children, a son and a daughter. Since his accession the world of union and centralization has progressed rapidly.

He is undoubtedly actuated only by ambition to cope with Louis Napoleon, and being young and full of vim and vigor, has compelled Austria to assume her present position in defiance of the rest of Europe. His personal participation will be a feature of the present impending great dynastic struggle of Europe.

For Latest News by the Nagagara see Tenth Page.

For Latest News by the Niagara see Tenth Page.

The Board mot on Thursday evening—the President, Alderman McSpedon, in the chair. Alderman Bradley called the attention of the Committee

ments to the fact of a change in the law requiring the Common Council to give the assessment lists prece

aware of the change, and feared that the necessary delay

Avenue Railroad Company be required to repair their

Alderman Brany presented a resolution in relation to the appropriation of \$40,000 for repairing the City Hall,

whereas, the Street Commissioner has omitted or failed to comply with directions contained in the resolution of September 25; therefore, Resolved, That he be directed to report to this Board the reasons why the provisions of the resolution directing him to advertise for proposals and to contract for the reading, have not been complied with on his part. Adopted.

The following message was received from the Mayor, nominating Jacob Windmuller for the office of City Inspector:—

SPECIOF:—

MAYON'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, MAY 5, 1859.

TO THE HONDRABLE THE BOARD OF ALDERMEE:—
GENTLEMEN—In the 2d instant I transmitted to your honorable Board the nemination of Nicholas Dimond as City Inspector, to fill the vaneacy caused by the expiration of the term of office of George W. Korton, ou the 38st. December last. As your honorable body returned that nomination to me, and thereby virtually rejected the same, I have deemed it to be my duty, in accordance with the provisions of the ameuded charter of 1857, to immediately submit another nomination for the above mentioned office. I accordingly nominate Jacob Windmuller for City Inspector, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of George W. Morton.

DAMIEL F. TIRMANN. DANIEL F. TIRMANN.

Alderman Stripens opposed it, denouncing the Mayor's course in this matter, and contending that it would be unconstitutional to enterta'n another nomination while that of Dr. Foster is in the hands of a committee.

Alderman Bradley moved to confirm Mr. Windmuller's

Alderman Bradley moved to commit ar. White interior in the motion was declared out of order, Dr. Foster's being still in the hands of the committee.

Alderman Stripters moved to send the nomination of Mr. Windmuller back to the Mayor. Carried by 9 to 3. Alderman Prox moved to discharge the special committee on the City Inspectorship question.

Alderman Bonz announced it the intention of the committee to meet on Monday next, and the motion was withdrawn.

militee to meet on Monday noxt, and the motion was withdrawn.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, submitting a statement of the cost of certain work and supplies for the lighting of the city for this year, by contract or otherwise, from which it appears that a reduction of \$63,318 60 has been aiready effected upon the amount expended for the same purposes in 1857. From a statement made by the Inspector of Lamps, thus far he is combled to state that a further reduction will be made in the expenses, which will nearly or quite cover the amount of their salaries for this year.

Reports laid over—To pay assessments on the property of the Corporation in the matter of widening Reade street from Broadway to Washington street; to establish a public pound in Yorkville; to reduce the diameter of the fountain in Tompkins square.

The subject of leasing Receiveir square (where the Crystal Palace stood) to the American Institute Fair came up as a special order. The majority report was against it—the minority in ravor of the lease.

Alderman Smriners supported the majority report, contending that the lease to the American Institute, for ending that the lease to the American Institute, it was rich and could afford to purchase a plot of land, instead of requiring one of the public parks.

Alderman Fox held that the park in question would be taken better care of if it was in the hands of the Institute. It was a serious fact that most of our parks had become public nuisances, in which the worst form of prostitution were to be seen by public gaze in the evenings, and respectable citizens could not venture into them without being insulted.

sciously, confounds two separate and distinct expeditions in one. He remarks:—"A short time since a magnito-quent despatch from Captain Palliser to Sir B. B. Lytton was read at the Geographical Society, which gave a most flattering account of the discoveries made by the gallant officers but very different accounts reach us from Canada. So far is the expedition from being successful, that in consequence of its utter uselessness and the quantity of money expended upon it, the expedition would appear to have been been brought to a close. A lotter from Coronto, dated March 26, says:—'The government exploration of the route to Red River has very properly been stopped. The cost was out of all proportion to the value of the results obtained. Fifty thousand dollars will not pay for the expeases already incurred, and I believe not a single point has been established.'"

The expedition referred to in the latter part of this quotation is not that under the direction of Captain Palliser, but the expedition sent by the Canadian government, under the direction of Professor Hind, of Triaity College, Terouto; and although the expeciss incurred by Professor Hind's expedition exceeded the amount appropriated by the Canadian Parliament, the expedition was recalled, not because the cost was out of all proportion to the value of the results obtained, but because the general revocue of Canada for the last financial year fell short of the expenditure by about five hundred thousand dollars, about three weeks ago I had the pleasure of hearing Professor Hind read a paper before the Canadian Ir stitute at Toronto, giving the results of his explorations, and I may state that all who heard him were highly pleased with the very interesting and value? discoveries made by him. Indeed, one discovery alone made by him would more than counterbalance a hundred fold the total expense incurred. I allude to the discovery of the old channel of the south branch of the Saskatchewan, at the elbow, was uphears that at some former period the south branch

No. 8 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, May 5, 1839.

MARYLAND SLAVEHOLDERS' CONVENTION.—Dor-chester county has appointed a large delegation to attend the slaveholders' Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 8th of June. Several other counties have appointed delegates, and the convention will no doubt be largely attended. The object is to devise plans for the better regulation and government of the free colored population

which was stationed in the adjacent hall. Among the ornaments of the tables was a representation of an old hand printing press.

William Madigam, Esq., presided, and at the right and left were Robert C. Smith, Esq., the President of the National Typographical Union; Charles Hale, Esq., Hon. Joseph M. Danner H. Rice, Hon. Frederick W. Lincoln, Hon. Joseph T. Buckingham, Hon. Henry Wilson, Joseph M. Wightmau, Esq., Hon. Moses Kimball, and others. After a prayer by Rev. Rollin H. Neals, the banquet, which was in the usual good style of the Revere House, was attended to.

At the conclusion of these ceremonies, the chairman rose to welcome the guests. He referred to the numerous typographical unions throughout the country, suggesting the hope that they performed no unimportant part in preserving the Union of the States. He concluded by announcing the first regular losst as follows:—

The National Typographical Union—Its permanence and stability are secured by the cordial support of the printers in all sections of the country.

Romestr C. Shith, Esq., President of the National Typo-

substity are secured by the cordial support of the printers in all sections of the county.

Robser C. Shrift, Eq., President of the National Typographical Union, responded. He referred to the importance of the Union and expressed the hope for its permanence. He was greeted with nine cheers as he rose and was centualisatically applauded as he took his soat.

The Chairman announced the second regular tosut:—

The Commonwealth of Masaschusetts.

A letter was read from his Excellency, the Governor, regretting that he was unable to be present.

The Passimum next introduced Hon. Joseph T. Buckingham, as a man who was well known to all printers.

He spoke briefly, and proposed the following sentiment:—

ment:—
The Triple Brotherhood—Guttenberg. Faust and Shoffer, whose genius gave to their age the type and the press, eaabiling us of the present to hold communics with the past. Let
Time as he waves his philons over the ages to come, transmit
the bistory of our uncounted brotherhood in words that may
give fire to the mind. sloquence to the tongue, friendship, free
form and morals to the universal heart of mankind.

Mr. Buckingham then took his leave.
The third regular toast:—
The National Legislature—The right arm of the American
people.

people.

Hon. Henry Wilson was called upon to respond. He proposed the entiment:—

proposed the eculiment:—

The National Typographical Union—May its landatory efforts for the improvement and elevation of the position of the printers of the United States, be crowned with abundant successions.

He proposed:—
The American Union of States and the Union of American
The American Union of States and the Union of American
Frieters—May they both continue to rest upon the principles
of equity and inside, and to secure itse bissings of peace, and
prosperity and happiness to all who live under their protec-Letters were read from Hon. Edward Everett and Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, regreting that previous engagements prevented their attendance.

The Charman announced that Morris Brothers, Pell and Trow bridge were present, and would favor the company with some music.

Fourth require againment.

th some music. Fourth regular sentiment:— The City of Beston—The name and fame of the great printer e among her meat cherished memories.

Hon. FREDERICK W. Lincoln, Jr., responded.
Hon. FREDERICK W. Lincoln, Jr., responded.
Hon Josian Quincy, Jr., was introduced, and after some interesting aneodotes, proposed—
The Health of the Reporters—They report all that is said, and improve all they report.

mprove all they report.

A congratulatory despatch was received by telegraph from New Haven, signed "The Rule and Stick Club."
Charles Hale responded for the Press in an amusing speech, and after referring to the importance of union to the advance of the craft to its proper position, pro-

to the advance of the trait of the property proced—
"United we stand, divided we fall."
Joseph M. Wightman, President of the Mussachusetts Charitable Mechanic Ansociation, responded to a toast to "the Mechanic Arts."
Hon. Moses Kimball, Isaac F. Shepard, Esq., B. Perley Poore, Esq., Z. K. Pangborn, Esq., and many others followed, and Mr. Day, the youngest member of the Boston Union, read a poem.
The company broke up at a little before two o'clock this morning.

Message of the Governor of Connecticut, Governor Wm. A. Buckingham, in his annual message, which was sent to the Legislature of Connecticut on the 4th inst., thus discourses on the political affairs of the

thi inst., thus discourses on the political affairs of the country:—

The powers of the general government, and the manner in which they shall be exercised, may or may not be subjects for direct State legislation; but the State is an integral part of the nation, and a refusal by the general government to use its delegated powers for the benefit of those from whom they were derived, or the assumption of such as are held in reserve by the States, or the perversion of its powers to purposes not contemplated at the time of the confederation, may well be regarded as foreboding evil, not only to our commercial interests, but to our domestic peace. I deem it, therefore, both the right and the duty of the representatives of the people to discuss these questions and to express their opinions thereon, in a manner so clear and emphatic as will be likely to infinence the government to use its powers, and to use them rightfully.

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The power to regulate foreign and domestic commerce has been transferred from the individual States to the general government; and, at a time like this, when the revenue of the general government falls short of its expenditures, and its indebtedness is increasing—when the products of foreign labor compete with and reduce the price of our own—it is emisently proper for us to domand that this power shall be exercised in levying and collecting duties and labor.

So, also, while our inland waters are declared by Congress to be common highways, and are under its jurisduction and control; while power is given that body to regulate commerce among the States as well as with foreign nations, the people, by their representatives, should urge the importance of exercising that power, so as to make deeper and broader and safer the harbors and channels of our lakes and rivers, and thus give increased facilities and ecouragement to domestic commerce will be exposed to perpetual icjury and annotation of the sixe trade, and the origination of the sixe trade and the processor of the united states to be support

yielding to others the same rights we claim for ourselves, would open our country to the armies of every other nation.

The conclusion which the mind would naturally and rapidly reach from this view of the subject is, that whenever we judge any country or colony, either now or prospectively, endangers our commerce, we may negotiate for its purchase, and if unsuccessful be justified in taking possession by force, in accordance with the despetic maxim that "might makes right."

This struggle for the concentration of power in the hands of the President, or the central government, is seriously agitating the minds of the American people. They believe that it is to have, and is intended to have, a coatrolling influence on the all absorbing question of slavery. On the one hand they are advocating, and on the other opposing it, with a zeal and energy which show how deep is the interest they feel in the foal issue.

The citizons of Connecticut regard slavery as a system that paralyzes industry, dries up the sources of prosperity, obstructs the wheels of progross in the cause of education, civilization and Christianity, and condicts irreconcibility with the principles of human liberty. They regard it as the creature of local laws, having no rightful existence beyond State boundaries; and while they countenance no noterference with it, as it exists within the limits of our sister States, they will never asquiesce in its excension by the consultation, and so hazardous to the tranquility of the Union.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Supreme Court-Chambers. Before Hon Judge Clerke. MRS. CUNNINGHAM-BURDELL.

MAY 6—In the matter of the appeal of Emma Augusta Cunningwam, otherwise Burdell, Mr. Chas. Edwards, Counsel for the heirs of the late Dr. Harvey Burdell, moved that the appeal from the decision of the Surrogate be dismissed on the ground of the non appearance of the appellant, Order granted.

be demissed on the ground of the non appearance of the appellant. Order granted.

Departure of the MoDonough Negrous.—The ship Rebecca, Captain William Carter, left Government Wharf yesterday, direct for Liberia, having on board forty two negroes belonging to the MoDonough estate. They go provided with money, clothes, household implements and agricultural instruments of overy description. A oblysician on board will look to their health during the voyage, and when they land the Liberia Emigration Society will take charge of them during six monits, and help them to establish themselves. Henceforth they will be free; and yet yesterday the poor fellows looked sad. Here was their home from childron i; everything around them here was connected with pleasant associations of the old times—of happy days spent among their friends, under the protection of a kind master. They are going to a strange land, where they will no more most with the familiar faces amongst which they have lived so long. Will they be happy? If nay, they will be at liberty to go elsewhere; but the doors of their Southern home will be closed against them by the stern arm of the law. Thoy can return up more. To many of them the freedom they are going to enjoy seems at the best a bitter exite, and they would not hesitate, if they had the choice between lavery here and freedom elsewhere. Indeed, so they have expressed themselves.—N. O. Picayune, April 28.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CONNECTICUT.—Governor Bucringham, of Connecticut, in his last annual message, it forms the Legislature that a copy of the resolution adopted by the last General Assembly, relating to the boundary line between Connecticut and the State of New York, was transmitted to the Governor of that State, and by the procent Executive made the subject of a special message to the Legislature that a copy of the Tesch and the subject of a special message to the Legislature that a copy of the resolution and each of the procent executive and the subject of a special message to the appointed

Notwithstanding the bustle and confusion attendant on the great movements of the first week in May, the sports of the turfhave not been lost sight of, and already several capital trots have taken place on the Union course. Tak-ing the sports thus far, and the fact that several imporing the sports thus far, and the fact that several important matches are to take place during the season, and a
liberal offer of purses, both or trotters and runners, there
is reason to believe that the present season will be one of
unequalled attraction. Of the trotting, the more important matches so far are those near at hand—the great deable team match between Lantern and mate and Ethan
Allen and mate, and Lady Woodruff and Mountain Boy.
By the bye, we observe that Lady Woodruff is offered to
trot any horse in the world mile hears to wagons, weighing with the driver four hundred pounds. Lady Woodruff is in fine trim this season, and never looked botter,
and her backers are very sanguine. Mountain Boy is also
doing well. Both Lantern and Ethan Allen are in tip top
condition, and are trotting very fast in their exercise. As
regards Lantern, a more judicious management is obcondition, and are trotting very fast in their exercise. As regards Lantern, a more judicious management is observed in reference to this race than was exhibited at the previous one. Two very excellent runners have been provided for him, so that in case of accident or inability on the part of one, the other may be able to carry him through. We understand that a more segacious system of harnessing and driving will be adopted in the coming race, and that instead of having the pole-yoke continually flying in his face, as was the case in the last race, it will be made stationary, as was Ethau Allen's on that occasion. We also learn that was Ethan Allen's on that occasion. We also learn that in driving the trailing system will not be the one adopted. Trailing will do very well for two or three mile heats; but in mile heats, as Whelan says, "You can't win by staying behind." Ethan Allen must be beaten to the half mile pele for Lantern to win the race.

for Lantorn to win the race.

The spring meeting under the auspices of the Union Jockey Club will commence on the first day of June, on the Eclipse course, and will continue several days. Among the certical are some English horses, that have been imported to test their merits on our dirt tracks. The English courses are grass or turf tracks. For the Jamaica stakes to be run for during this meeting, Mr. Francis Morris has entered by Chapter and also ob for Francis were had entered b. c. Prophet, and also ch. f. Starbeam; Messe Bathgate have entered ch. c. Comet; Mr. Ryan b.

menis, 3 yrs.... 72 " Gov. Wickliffe, 5 yrs. 104 "
Three excellent trots came off during the past week—
the first two on Tuesday, the other on Thursday. Tuesday's trots were, first a contest for a purse, mile heats,
best three in five, to wagons, for which Frank Temple and
Senator were rivals. Frank won, as the report below
will show:—
First Heat.—Frank Temple was the favorite at two to
one. At the start Senator got a lead of thirty or forty
yards, owing to a misapprehension of the driver of Frank
as to the word being given. Senator, however, was very
unsteady, and it was not long before he was overtaken by
Frank Temple and beaten to the score in 2-41.
Second Heat.—Both broke soon after leaving the score.
Senator recovered first, and took a lead of four or five
lengths. Frank gained gradually on him down the backstretch and around the lower turn. They swung on the
homestrach close together, and had a very exciting struggle up the stretch, both breaking as they neared the score.
Senator being the best broker won by a length or so in
2-41.

however, proved there was not that odds, and after the third heat one hundred to eighty was laid on the mare. The weight, bowever, lost her the race. A match between them equally weighted would be an interesting affair.

First Heat.—Frank Temple took the lead clossly fotlowed by Lady Falmer. Paulo on the outside, a leagth or two behind. Before reaching the quarter pole the mare broke up and Fanic took the second place, and made play for Frank. He did not gain on him much, however, until Frank broke up, when he wont in front and led home, a winner by three or four lengths, in 2:35; Frank second, with Lady Palmer close behind him.

Second Heat.—Paulo got off with the lead. They all broke up on the urn. Paulo having the best of it, and opening a gap on the others, passed the quarter pole three lengths ahead of the mare—Frank last. The mare then gradually gained on Paulo down the backstretch and around the turn, coming on the homestretch at Paulo's wheel; and from there to the drawgate she outcretted him, getting a neck and shoulders in tront, when she broke up and Panic went in a winner in 2:33.

Third Heat.—This was a very exciting heat. Panic got away with the lead, Frank second, the mare a couple of lengths behind. Frank broke at the quarter and the mare passed him, and went after Paulo at a very rapid rate, closing gradually and working her way in front on the lower turn, where Panic broke up and took a long run alongsice of her, carrying her off her legs as she swang on the homestretch. She recovered herself very quickly, still keeping in front, and went home a winner in 2:36.

Frank Was besten thirty wards.

Fourt' Heat.—Panic and Lady Palmer get off together and went side and side around the turn and half way down the backstretch, when the mare broke up and fell off badly. Frank having traited up to this time, now made a brush for Panic and closed rapidly as long as he could stand the press; but he find to succumb, and Panic went on his way alone to the each, winning by thirty yards.

The following is the s

FORFIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA. -The bill imposing restrictions upon foreign insurance contracts doug business in Canada, has been deleased in the Canadas Parliamest by a deuted majority recogn companies are on the same footing with others.